

# Hughes Denies Lausanne Policy Is an Oil Grab

State Department Formally Refutes Implications of Mr. Morgenthau That It Backs Standard Interests

Purposes 'Humanitarian' Defends Open Door Demand in Near East as Plea for All American Commerce

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (By The Associated Press).—Published attacks upon the position the American government is taking at the Lausanne conference, attributed to Henry Morgenthau, ambassador to Turkey under the Wilson Administration, prompted the State Department to issue a formal denial to-day aimed rather at the implications involved in the printed version of Mr. Morgenthau's remarks than at the specific allegations they contained.

The specific statement involved alleges co-operation of the State Department with the Standard Oil Company to obtain renunciation by the Dutch Shell Company, a British concern, of a portion of its interests in Palestine in favor of the American company. The department's statement said Mr. Morgenthau had been either incorrectly quoted or misinformed in this connection.

**Implication Denied**  
The general implication read by department officials into Mr. Morgenthau's remarks was that the American government was chiefly concerned at Lausanne or elsewhere in obtaining commercial opportunities in the Near East for American oil companies. In that connection the department's statement said:

"The implication in this (Mr. Morgenthau's) statement was vigorously denied by the department."

The only action taken by the department which could possibly be referred to in the published account, the statement continued, "was its mandate orders asking for equal opportunity for American enterprises in mandate territories, an attitude which this Administration has taken as well as the prior Administration."

With respect to Palestine separately, the statement added, "the only action taken there was to obtain from the British government the recognition of the legal rights already acquired by the Standard Oil Company in Palestine through permits which had been issued to that company, and the department did no more than it does for any American citizen in supporting his legally acquired rights."

**Permits Ante-Date War**  
The Standard Oil Company is understood to hold a number of permits from the Turkish government for oil prospecting in Palestine, some of them ante-dating the war. There has been correspondence of a most friendly character between the Washington and London governments in connection with these, and it was said that the British authorities had shown no inclination to deny their validity or to prevent prospecting under them.

In none of these matters, however, was the Dutch Shell Company, referred to by Mr. Morgenthau, concerned. It was added, nor has the Standard Oil or any other American concern been furnished with State Department letters intended for use in negotiations with other oil concerns in Palestine or in Mesopotamia.

It is possible that Mr. Morgenthau had in mind his correspondence over Mesopotamian oil interests in which the United States objected to the exclusive division of the field there between British and French interests under the San Remo agreement. The British recognized at the time of that correspondence the soundness of the American complaint at being excluded from any opportunity for American enterprise, and while no official report has yet been received of Lord Curzon's statement to the press at Lausanne recently, that Great Britain regarded the San Remo pact as "null and void," there is no disposition here to doubt that such is the British attitude.

**Interest Humanitarian**  
As to the general attitude of the American delegation at Lausanne, it can be said authoritatively that instructions to Ambassador Child make it very plain that a paramount interest of the United States relates to humanitarian considerations, such as the rights of religious and racial minorities, the protection of educational institutions and similar questions in Turkey.

It is strongly hoped in Washington that the Lausanne meeting will result in general agreements on these points. Conferences at Lausanne between Ambassador Child and the Turkish delegates are believed to have dealt with such questions rather than with preliminary steps toward a separate treaty with Turkey. Such a treaty, it is thought in official circles, would, in all probability, be predicated largely upon agreements reached by the Lausanne conference and the treaty negotiations would, therefore, follow rather than precede the conference.

**Open Door Covers Situation**

The open door policy of the United States, as applying to Turkey, has already been stated to the conference by the ambassador. Broadly speaking, it is said, this would cover American concerns. The view taken here appears to be that the United States probably would be inclined to endorse a disposition of the Straits problem that was agreeable to the European powers, provided it meant equal treatment for all nations, as those powers are more immediately concerned in this problem than the Washington government.

Aside from the broad outlines of policy, humanitarian and therefore universal in scope on the one hand, and for the open door for trade and commerce developments in Turkey on the other, it is understood that the American delegation at Lausanne is not working in the interest of any specific American commercial project in the Near East. And it can be said definitely that the Washington government seeks only to obtain proper recognition of the right of American business enterprises to compete against all comers in the development of Turkey, if they so desire.

**Reeve Schley, Officer of Chase Bank, Speaks at Boys' Meeting**

Reeve Schley, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, was the principal speaker at the noonday meeting for boys yesterday in the auditorium of the New York Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty Street. The meeting was under the auspices of the Broad Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Schley spoke of the necessity of continuous hard work in order to achieve success. He said that the boy who constantly applied himself to his daily work would be assured of a future success in the world of commerce.

About 250 boys, representing over twenty-five branches of industry, were present.

# Phone Number in Sky as Good As Hitching Wagon to a Star

Only 7,163 Respond to Cloud-Writing Airman's Plea to "Call Van 7100"; 2d Test Great Success for All but Vanderbilt Hotel's Switchboard Crew

One of the advantages of owning an airplane equipped for sky writing is that an individual so fortunately placed is immune from minor disturbances of his personal peace.

There is, for example, the matter of telephone numbers. Ordinarily these are tremendously difficult to remember, and to look them up, now that the New York Telephone directory has taken on weight until it comes close to rivaling the Standard Dictionary in pure bulk, is a matter involving time which perhaps might be more profitably spent in observing the effect of the latest shipment of Scotch on the family guinea pig, for instance.

Whereas Major Jack Savage, the man who brought sky writing over here, has only to convey a wish to his faithful minions, and practically immediately his telephone number is outlined against a noonday sky in letters and figures a mile high.

Which is exactly what happened yesterday, when several hundred thousand New Yorkers paused in the mad noonday rush for crullers and coffee long enough to observe the message "Call Van 7100" outlined in white smoke against azure infinity.

**Did They Call—Why, Sure!**  
Immediately afterward people began calling Van 7100.

Van 7100 is the telephone number of the Vanderbilt Hotel, where Major Savage is making his headquarters. The Vanderbilt is an up-to-date hotel, well equipped with switchboards, to say nothing of beautiful switchboard operators, who never, never, never say—

"Some it, please."

Well, hardly ever.

Fifteen minutes after Captain Cyril Turner had returned to Garden City, having limed his message in mile high letters 10,000 feet above the ground, and in a gale of wind which, accord-

ing to the Weather Bureau, was blowing at between sixty and seventy miles an hour at that altitude, the citizens of New York began to obey the instructions flung at them from the sky. At about the same time the telephone operators at the Vanderbilt began to wonder where the murder was.

Most of the messages were along the same line.

"Is this Van 7100?"

"Yes."

"Well?"

"Well, and so on. Then—

"You told me to call you."

"Nothing of the kind."

"You did so. I read it in the sky."

Only 7,163 Calls  
After several minutes of these experiences the telephone operators at Van 7100 quit arguing long enough to make a few inquiries, and thereafter matters went with comparative ease. The chief operator reported 7,163 calls in the first three hours, with sixteen outlying districts to hear from.

"I want it understood," Major Savage said, after the second successful trial, that while we are using for these demonstrations English machines which are flown by experts connected with our English company it is our intention when the American company is organized to use American planes flown by American airmen. The British government has found our organization of national value, inasmuch as it employs numbers of pilots, mechanics and ground engineers who would otherwise not have an opportunity to practice their profession. The machines used are fighting planes and can be converted into war weapons in a few hours."

The major intimated that to-day will be a day of rest, and there will be no more sky writing until Friday at the earliest.

"Something to be thankful for," remarked the Vanderbilt's switchboard crew as it tackled the 7,164th call.

The starboard boats could not be lowered.

When Captain Thomas Jones of the Pittsburgh received the S O S he was 185 miles from the disabled freighter. He reached the Monte Grappa in twelve hours. The liner was maneuvered to windward of the freighter and the first boat, commanded by J. Law, fourth officer, lowered. An hour later a second boat was sent out in charge of the fifth officer, W. W. Pearson. Captain Jones then went to leeward of the freighter to wait the return of the dories while the passengers stood at the rails watching. Every time the distressed craft rolled to port the red seemed to touch the water, passengers said.

After several hours the Pittsburgh's officers discerned the lights on the dories approaching the liner through the heavy sea. The first boat along side brought twenty members of the Italian vessel's crew, who were taken aboard and given hot food and dry clothing. In a few minutes the second boat came alongside with twenty-two more of the rescued. Mr. Law returned again to get the captain, mate and chief engineer, who remained at their posts to the last. The bulk of the doomed freighter was then left to the sea, officers believing that she would sink in a few hours.

The rescued men were landed at Southampton.

**Elephant Strolls Into Bar**  
**For After-Theater Tipples**

LONDON, Nov. 29 (By Mail).—An elephant strolling home from a theater in Newport turned suddenly into the public bar of the Talbot Hotel, lifted from the counter a pint glass of beer which a man was just about to taste, and drank the last. The bulk of the startled barmaid for more, according to a correspondent of "The London Daily Express."

**Bandits, Says Judge Levy**  
In the Liberty Hall meeting Judge Levy, referring to the Klan, characterized it as "a bandit organization endeavoring to destroy by bigotry, prejudice and intolerance the principles of the Constitution." He added:

"The pillars of the Republic will totter if the Ku-Klux Klan is permitted to become dominant. Not as Jews but as Americans, I urge you to take steps to stamp out this menace."

Former Judge Leon Sanders branded the Klan as a detestable to everything that stands for Americanism and said the country would not tolerate an invisible government which sought to usurp the functions of a government created by the people.

"We Jews, who love America because it has given us opportunities that no other country on earth has given us, protest against this unwarranted attempt to undermine the foundations of our freedom," Judge Sanders said.

It is fit and proper for the grand master of this greatest Jewish organization in the world to take counsel as to how he may aid in suppressing an illegal, immoral, and un-American organization.

After the resolution had been offered by Judge Levy, Adolph Jablonski interrupted to say that in his opinion suppression of the Klan should be

# Calvary Church Silent on Klan And Haywood

Business Meeting Ignores the Evangelist's Activities, Although He Is Sent a Summons by Deacons

Jewish Order Opens War B'rith Abraham Assails the Ku-Klux as a Menace to Freedom in America

Five hundred members of the Independent Order B'rith Abraham in a meeting last night at Liberty Hall, 287 East Houston street, adopted resolutions condemning the Ku-Klux Klan as an outlaw organization, and authorized the grand master of the order, Judge Aaron J. Levy, to take such action as he might deem appropriate in making the resolutions effective.

Simultaneously, a business meeting was held of Calvary Baptist Church congregation in the church annex at 123 West 157th Street. No mention of the Ku-Klux Klan was made during the session, although it had been intimated that action would be taken for expulsion of the Rev. Oscar Haywood, D. D., from the office of church evangelist. In advance of the church meeting, Dr. Haywood said he would not attend. He declared he had not been notified of any contemplated church action affecting him.

**Summoned by Deacons**  
Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor of the church, led the prayer meeting and presided later at the business meeting. He did not refer to the Ku-Klux Klan or to Dr. Haywood. In explanation it was said by S. Raymond Estey, chairman of the board of deacons, that action in relation to Dr. Haywood, consisted solely in the deacons sending a summons to appear before that body. No date for this appearance had been set, Mr. Estey said. When asked whether the summons meant that Dr. Haywood would be expelled from his position as evangelist, Mr. Estey replied such a meaning was not necessarily implied.

It was pointed out that several deacons and many members of the church were concerned because of wide publicity given Dr. Haywood's connection with the Ku-Klux Klan. Some held that Dr. Haywood's usefulness to Calvary Baptist Church has been impaired by his Klan activity. The board of deacons, it was added, wished to ascertain whether Dr. Haywood's work in behalf of the Klan had conflicted with the tenets of the church.

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left to national, state and municipal authorities, rather than to a Jewish organization.

"We are not fighting for Jewry," Judge Sanders retorted, "but for Americanism—for freedom in religious thought. The Klan is not aimed against Jewry alone, but also against Catholics, negroes and all aliens."

**France Unwilling to Go Further in Disarming**

War Budget, Now in Chamber, Cannot Be Pared More, Is Plea of Minister in Charge

PARIS, Nov. 29 (By The Associated Press).—A good start was made on the war budget for 1923 by the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The preliminary general discussion was concluded with several articles of the budget adopted.

Andre Maginot, Minister of War and Pensions, declared the theory that France's finances could be restored to their equilibrium by large economies in the war budget is a myth. "The government considers the moment has not come to push disarmament farther than we have," he said.

"You already have reduced military service by one-half," the minister continued. "Fifty-five divisions have been cut to thirty-two, and in four years the war budget has been reduced by more than one-third. What nation can support its protests of pacifism by similar facts? Yet it is we who are accused of militarism. To go farther would mean disorganization of the army."

"The admirable courage M. Clemenceau has shown in crossing the Atlantic at his age, is a tribute from Andre Lefevre, formerly Minister of War and now Vice-President of the Chamber. M. Lefevre said that on account of that courage he (Lefevre) refrained from criticizing the Versailles Treaty as he had intended to do."

**Wife No. 2 Gives Tiernan "Gate"; No. 1 Now Rules**

"Wouldn't Wipe My Feet on You," Iowa Love Wires Professor, Who Aims Talk of "Courts"

Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 29.—With a guard of three women now on the job to see he does not escape from the straight and narrow path, Professor John P. Tiernan, whose matrimonial gymnastics have been exciting the whole country, to-day received a telegram from Mrs. Blanche Brimmer-Tiernan, the wife No. 2 of his sensational escapade, saying she was "through" with him.

Mrs. Mathilde Jones, a neighbor of the Tiernans, to-day was added to the guard at the Tiernan home. The original Mrs. Tiernan, her sister, Mrs. Frances Pulaski, of Chicago, and Mrs. Jones now have the former law professor under close watch. He is not even permitted to peek out of the windows.

Augusta H. Tiernan, the professor's first wife, is now re-established as the ultimate Mrs. John P. Tiernan. The reconciliation, absolute, permanent and "safe," was effected late to-day.

**Tiernan Also "Through"**  
"I am through with that woman forever," is Tiernan's final comment on his brief experience with his Iowa love. "I repudiated her this morning after this dastardly telegram came." He ex-

hibited a wire from Mrs. Blanche Brimmer-Tiernan, saying: "I am through with you for good and wish to have nothing further to do with you or your kind. I would not wipe my feet on you."

Even the claim of wife No. 2 for dower rights from Tiernan does not disturb the reunited couple. "Everything is in my name now," says Mrs. Tiernan, and her husband recalls that Mrs. Blanche Brimmer-Tiernan has \$250,000 of her own.

**Professor Waxen Bold**  
"Just let her start something," he suggested, "and perhaps if she insists she is married to me I could insist on some of her money."

Professor Tiernan is willing to meet his Iowa wife's attorney at any time and adjust matters. He will see his attorney, George Sande, to-morrow and instruct him to dismiss the cross bill for divorce, thus automatically setting aside the rehearing on December 11. Court is adjourned until Monday, but the cross-bill will be dismissed then.

"It isn't the cross-bill in the court that was worrying us," said Tiernan. "It was the cross-bill at home. That has been settled, the other follows naturally."

Tiernan intimated to-day he and his wife might accept a theatrical engagement.

"I was almost decided this morning, but when this wire came then I was sure," said Tiernan. "She daily repudiated me in a way that is cogent justification for divorce under the Indiana law. I am preserving this telegram for evidence. I can beat her in any law court in any county in this country." The professor did not say whether the message came collect. It

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# Rescuers Tell How Monte Grappa Crew Was Saved at Sea

White Star Liner Pittsburgh Stands by While Lifeboats Successfully Bring off Whole Company of Vessel

The first detailed report to reach here of the abandonment at sea of the Italian freighter Monte Grappa and the rescue of her crew of forty-five during a gale in mid-ocean on November 14 by the White Star liner Pittsburgh, was received yesterday by the local offices of the line from an officer of the Pittsburgh, which is now in Bremen.

The Monte Grappa, a new freighter of 10,000 tons, owned by the Navigazione Libera Triestina, in command of Captain Stefano Bartoli, was "bound from Montreal to Venice with a cargo of 8,200 tons of grain. She encountered a heavy southerly gale of Sunday, November 12, and on the following Tuesday morning the boards which kept her cargo stowed in position were swept away.

She immediately took a heavy list to port. The starboard ballast tanks were filled with water in an effort to right the vessel, which failed, as the tanks' capacity was too light. Her crew worked desperately to shift and jettison the cargo, was but hampered by water which entered the hold. Both port lifeboats were carried away and

the starboard boats could not be lowered.

When Captain Thomas Jones of the Pittsburgh received the S O S he was 185 miles from the disabled freighter. He reached the Monte Grappa in twelve hours. The liner was maneuvered to windward of the freighter and the first boat, commanded by J. Law, fourth officer, lowered. An hour later a second boat was sent out in charge of the fifth officer, W. W. Pearson. Captain Jones then went to leeward of the freighter to wait the return of the dories while the passengers stood at the rails watching. Every time the distressed craft rolled to port the red seemed to touch the water, passengers said.

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FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS

TOMORROW

220-Hand-Tailored Suits For Men and Young Men

\$44.00

of a quality beyond the price

A limited number of these suits, at an extremely limited price. The extraordinary character of the workmanship and the fine quality of the wools make it unnecessary for you to ask for anything better, because, at \$44, you are already getting it!

Custom models, in both foreign and domestic cloths, as follows:

Cheviots  
Tweeds  
Worsted or Unfinished Worsted

Plaids  
Plains  
Stripes  
Mixtures

Franklin Simon & Co  
Fifth Avenue

Men's Shops—West 38th and 37th Sts.—Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th